The Journal says that "D. W. VOORHEES declares that he means 'to stand between the farmer and tax-gatherer." And in the sense he made the declaration it was right. He counseled no "factious resistance" to the Government, bu he should condemn the policy which added to the burdens of the farmer and laborer, by expending large sums of money in feeding and supporting vagabond negroes in idleness, and allowing the public treasury to be plundered by thieving contractors and favorites. Should not every houest man thus "stand between the farmer and taxgatherer?"

"Converted."

The Journal of yesterday says that Col. G. F. COOKERLY, editor of the Terre Haute Journal. at a meeting in that city on Saturday night last, "resolved to stand out squarely and resolutely for his country at all hazards and let parties and party triumphs sink out of view." Col. Cook-ERLY made no speech on Saturday night. He was President of the Democratic County Convention which met at Terre Hante on Saturday afternoon and made an able and decided speech in favor of maintaining the Democratic organization and sustaining its candidates. Col. Cookerly has ever stood out squarely and resolutely for his country, as he will in the future, and he will stand as firmly by Democratic principles and the Dem ocratic party as in times past. As evidence of this we give the following extracts from his pa, er of Tuesday evening:

We regret to say that Congress has passed the confiscation bill with a provision in it authorizing the freeing and arming of such negroes as come into the possession of the authorities of the Federal Government. We much fear that the passage of this bill will have a bad effect upon the Union men of the South. In the Senate but one man calling himself a Democrat, Joseph A. Wright, voted for it. How are the mighty fallen! Browing, of Illinois, and Cowan, of Penn sylvania, both Republicans, voted against it. All honor to them, say we.

If Joe. Wright does not repent in sack cloth and ashes for giving this vote we are much mistaken. By it he has given the lie direct to all his past professions of conservatism.

-The war meeting last night was largely at tended and the best of spirit prevailed. There was a general determination that this rebeliion must be put down at all hazards. Speeches were made by Col. Thompson. Dr. S. J. Young, J F. Baird and the editor of this paper. Several enrolled themselves as volunteers. There can be no doubt that with the proper exertions the 71st regiment will soon be filled up and ready for duty. Let every man lend his energies to the accomplishment of this work.

Drafting.

The drafting law, as passed by the Senate Tuesday, authorizes the President to call out all the militia of the States for a period not exceeding nine months, and organize them as volunteers. All negroes of rebel owners are to be used in the army, and freed from slavery for such service, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Loval owners are compensated, but the slaves and their families of rebels are made free forever, when the husband only is simply employed by a commander.

We understand that this bill provides that al who are drafted under it, without reference to lineage, color, wealth or position will be compelled to serve in the army. This places the white man and the negro, and the poor man and the rich upon terms of perfect equality. Under it, in contradistinction to the practice heretofore, the wealthy man, because he is rich, cannot have a substitute, and on account of his money, force the poor man exclusively to fight the battles of the country. If the negroes are to be used in the army, and armed as white soldiors, as it is evidently the intent of the bill, to fight for the white men and their cause; and if the white citizons of the North thus permit the negroes to become the saviors of the country, it will be no more than just that all the rights and immunities of the white citizen should be conferred upon them. It is the Abolitionists who are attempting to degrade the country by placing a poor, miserable and subjective race in the position which white men should alone occupy. Is it possible that the people of the North, the descendents of a proud and imperious race, will permit the negro to be armed and placed by his side in maintaining a white man's government? We do not believe that the brave, gallant and proud volunteers who are in arms to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, will submit to such an indignity. Thank God, The is but very little if any such Abolitionism in the army.

A Misrepresentation

The papers supporting the 8th of January ticket generally refuse to publish the Governor's proclamation calling for volunteers, and the gen eral order of the Adjutant General stating the terms and inducements of volunteering.

So says the Journal of vesterday, and we understand the Governor is making the same misrepresentation. As far as we have seen them, since the proclamation of the Governor was issued, the Democratic papers of the State have published it. It has been our aim to publish all the orders and information upon military matters that we could obtain from the Executive Department from the beginning of the war. We did not publish the order of the Adjutant General for the reason that that officer had not the courtesy to furnish us with a copy.

papers of the State to be disloyal and sympathizers with the rebellion. After thus insulting them, he finds fault with them (urjustly, though) for not publishing his proclamations and orders. What right has he, under such circumstances, to be treated by them with the slightest courtesy? Notwithstanding this obloguy, right in the face of it, in fact, the Demo-

cratic papers have done their duty to those in au- secession sentiments can be seen by the following thority promptly and generously. And they will quotations: the hour of the country's danger, do all in their power to soften political asperities, and to produce that union of sentiment and harmony of action necessary to save the Government from the dangers which so fearfully menace it.

Well Put.

House on the 8th inst., said: A man who can stand up in this Congress and say that he is for the Union conditionally, whatever condition it may be, or who would place the destruction of slavery above the Union, as the Abolitionists here do, is a man who would commit an overt act of treason at any time, and he deserves just what the traitors at the South deserve. He deserves conviction, judgment and execution.

From the Ohio Statesman.

The Republican Record. As Republicans and Republican papers (particularly the Journal of this city) are continually quoting and harping upon a few passages in the record of certain Ohio Democrats, and charging all Democrats and other conservatives with being secessionists and sympathizers with the rebels, we propose to examine briefly the record of prominent Republicans and of leading Republican papers, (including, of course, the Ohio State Journal) in order to ascertain who at the North are justly chargeable with holding secession views, and, of course, sympathizing with the rebels, according to Republican logic. We begin with no less a personage than

President of the United States, and by his high official station, the most prominent Republican in the country, who as long ago as 1848, in a speech in Congress, thus vindicated the right of revolution or secession:

Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a right to ri-e up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right-a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this: A majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minor rity intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the tories of our own evolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws, but to break up both and make new ones .- Extract from President Lincoln's speech in the House of Representatives, January 12, 1848. See Appendix to Congressional Globe, first session, Thirtieth Congress,

publican or fusion candidate, Lieutenant Gov-28th of February, 1861, (see Congressional Globe of February 29, 1861, page 1,285,) Mr. Stanton

"Seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to this Government; have organized a separate Confederacy, and have declared their in dependence of this Government. Whether that independence is to be maintained or not is with the future. If they shall maintain their position, and if public opinion in the seceded States shall sastain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back. I. for one, am disposed to recognize that inde-

On the evening of the 18th of March, 1861 Mr. Stanton, then a candidate for United States Senator, made a speech in this city. In the course of his speech, as reported for the Cin- 12, 1861; cinnati Commercial, he said among other things:

sion fully develop them-elves, and let the people of those States have ample time and opportunity by and sustain the Southern Confederacy and tends directly to an anti slavery result." submit to the rule of the men who are now controlling their destinies. If they do, then, in my judgment, measures should be taken to call a national convention in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, with full power to determine the question of recognizing their separation and independence. And if it shall be clearly demonstrated, upon full and fair trial, that the people of the seceded States are determined to maintain a separate national existence, and that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can maintain the authority of the Federal Government in those States, we then ought to acquiesce in the necessi | ries, and governing them as such in our discrety which compels the separation. For it must be | tion.' obvious to every man who will do his own thinking, that a permanent conquest and subjugation of even seven States, and holding them as conquered provinces, is an impossibility. But any attempting to show up the address issued by attempt to subjugate the seceding States, neces. Democratic members as a secession document. sarily rallies to their support the whole of the The editor of the Norwalk, O., Experiment, in border slave States; so that instead of seven we alate number of that paper, thus describes an in shall certainly have fourteen and probably fifteen | terview he had with Mr. Edgerton: States to conquer. Any attempt by the free States to conquer the slaveholding States must | Congressman from the Summit District made to fail and result in final separation or in a servile us, in Washington, a little more than two years war, which must result in the Africanization of ago. Mr. Edgerton being from the same town the Southern slaveholding States.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.

Mr. Wade uttered the following sentimeats: black or white; and he would strive to protect We have given his exact language. the free soil of the North from the same blighting curse. This was really no Union between the North and the South; and he believed no two Financial and Commercial Summary nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two sections of the republic. The only salva been the most noticeable feature of the week; tion of the Union, therefore, was to be found in the price undergoing numerous changes each divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery. day, so that the quotations given one hour have There was no Union with the South. Let us not been correct for the following one, in many have a Union, or let us sweep away this remnant cases. The bill authorizing the issue of the ad which we call a Union. I go for a Union where ditional \$150,000,000 treasury notes alluded to all men are equal, or for no Union at all, and I in our last, passed both Houses on Tuesday evengo for right."

25, 1862, Mr. Wade said: to utter poverty. I know they are conceited; I for the payment of temporary deposits. This, know they are essentially aristocratic. I am fully like the previous issue, is fundable in 5 per cent. persuaded that their minds and their feelings are stocks, redeemable in 1862, absolutely, but at so in antagonism to republican democratic doc trines, that it is impossible to reconcile them, and Government. The passage of this bill, together we shall never have peace until we have reduced with the reverses at Richmond, has depres-ed the the leaders to utter poverty, and taken thereby

OHIO STATE JOURNAL. The Journal, of this city, is one of the most blatant of the Republican Abolition papers in denouncing Democrats as secessionists. The and 14 for gold, closing yesterday as in the disfollowing extracts from its issue of March 27, 1861, show how it can argue in favor of a disso-

lution of the Union: "It is a heterogeneous Union which has gone to the country to be passed on, and which failing to tion of Government securities as the new Treafurther subserve the ends of its creation, is about sury note law; and it is quite certain that the to be cast aside, like the body which an immortal capture of Richmond would cause a large adsoul has been worn out and thrown off, to seek a vance in the securities, or, in other words, a denew and more lasting tenement.

tears of imbedility over the breaking up of an unnatural compact, but reason, justice and humanity will gladly accept it as one of those cheering evidences that Providence is working good to the creatures of earth through the process of would have so discouraged the rebels and crippled

The Africanized people of the South have precipitated a work which we believe advancing civi lization and the teachings of Christianity would and the market is easy at \$@10 per cent for sixty have, ere long, demanded at the hands of the free people of the North. The complicity with the tainable at 6 per cent. barbarism of slavery, which the latter have had forced upon them by the Union, has become more burthensome every year, and must have been thrown off voluntarily before the lapse of many years. The Union has done nothing in reality for freedom. Its legislation has all been in favor of slavery, when required to decide differences between these antipodes. Then, why should freemen deplore the loss of the Union? Separate peaceful existences of the sections are preferable to a Union which is disset'sfactory to one, and which retards the progress of the other.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

This journal is one of the most widely circulated and influential Republican papers in the counsheets. The value it sets upon the Union and its found that there is a law on the statute book of

If the cotton States have become satisfied that continue to do so, notwithstanding their motives they can do better out of the Union than in it, we and acts are maligned by those in power, who, insist on letting them go in peace. The right to instead of intensifying party feeling, should, in secule may be a revolutionary one, but it exists

We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to another Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in a speech in the by bayonets .- N. Y. Tribune, November 9

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence. contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based .- New York Tribune, November 26, 1860.

If it [the Declaration of Independence] justified the secession from the British Empire of three million colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five million Southrons from the Union in 1861 .- New York Tribune, December 17, 1860.

We have repeatedly said; and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jeffer in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that, if the slave States, the cotton States, or the Gulf States only choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so.

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views .- New York Tribune, February 23, 1861. THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

This paper is lavish in its charges of disloyalty upon Democrats. Its secession sentiments are fully exposed in the following extracts from its editorials at different dates last year: War for the subjugation of the seceders would be unwise and deplorable. There is no province in the world, conquered and held by military force, that is not a weakness to its master.

The history of the world certainly proves that

it is not profitable to govern a people without "The logical lesson of this fact in this country is, that if there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural Union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be sep-

"The dream of an ocean bound republic which has been so grateful to Young America, we yet hope to see realized; but in the meantime there continent, and the sun will shine as brightly and the rivers run as clear-the cotton fields will be as white and the wheat fields as goldenwhen we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy,

"We are not in favor of blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by Mr. Stanton was elected in 1861, as the Re- force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize ernor of Ohio, and is ex officio President of our the existence of a government formed of all the State Senate. In a speech in Congress, on the slaveholding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

EDWARD FESSENDEN. This gentleman is a Republican member of Congress from Vermont. In the House, on the 12th of March, 1861, Mr. Fessenden said in reply to Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky; "As the gentleman from Kentucky has referred to me. I merely wish to say, so far as that ques tion is concerned, that so long as I hold to the views to which he has adverted, and which I ad-

vanced as the sentiment of the President, I much

more desire the extermination of slavery, if it can

be constitutionally effected-as I believe it can-

than I do to see the Union restored." M. F. CONWAY. Mr. Conway is a Republican member of Congress from Kansas. He said in the House, Dec.

"This is the immense sacrifice we are making "Let the beauties and the blessings of seces | for freedom and Union; and yet is it all to be squandered on a subterfuge and a cheat? For one, I shall not vote another dollar or a man for to determine whether they will permanently abide the war until it assumes a different standing, and

> GEORGE W. JULIAN. This gentleman has long been a prominent and influential politician of the radical school in In diana. He is now a Republican member of Con-

gress. In the House, on the 14th of Jan. 1862. "The rebels have demanded a "reconstruction" on the basis of slavery; let us give them a "reconstruction" on the basis of freedom. Let us convert the rebel States into conquered provinces. remanding them to the status of mere Territo-

SIDNEY EDGERTON.

Mr. Edgerton is a member of Congress from Ohio, who recently made a speech in the House

We will give a short "speech" that this same in the State of New York that we came from, and a boyhood acquaintance, we called upon him at the capital, and in the course of a conversa-Mr. Wade is a member of the United States tion on "matters and things in general," he thus Senate, now in his second term, and one of the defined his position concerning the Union: "I tell most prominent Republicans in that body. As you there is going to be a dissolution of this long ago as 1855, at a mass meeting in Maine, Union, and I do not care how quick it comes; all I want is to give those fellows (meaning the "There was no freedom at the South for either | South) a good licking, and then kick them out."

From Cincinnati Price Current July 16.

for the Past Week. The fluctuations in the market for coin have ing; but the announcement thereof by telegraph In a speech in the United States Senate, June did not reach us until after our paper went to press. It authorizes the issue of \$37,000,000 in "I would reduce these aristocratic slaveholders 1s, 2:, and 3s, and \$50,000,000 must be reserved any time after five years, at the option of the market for Government securities generally, their influence away. I am for doing it. It caused a large advance in gold and sterling exchange, and produced a regular panic in the New York market, on more than one occasion. Gold went up to 20 and silver to 12 per cent. premium, but subsequently back to 10 premium for silver patch above, buoyant and higher.

There can be no doubt, we think, in the minds of any one unprejudiced, that the defeat of Mc-Clellan had about as much to do in this depreciacline in coin and sterling exchange. It is, there-Politicians and dotards may gabble and weep fore, to the failure before Richmond we may attribute the trouble in financial matters. This has been a great loss to the Government cause. has changed the whole aspect of the war and prolonged it for another year; whereas, a defeat them that they would not have been able to bring

> another formidable force into the field. The demand for money has been moderate. and ninety day paper, while short loans are ob-

In this market, gold has been bought at rates as high as 16@17 prem., but fell back to 11, and then again advanced to the quotations we give below, which were the closing rates last evening. The demand for gold from merchants, they wanting to use it in the purchase of cotton and sugar, in the South, fell off towards the close because of general alarm in consequence of rebel guerrilla bands, which had appeared in Journal of Commerce. Tennessee and Kentucky, thereby endangering the safe transmission of money or merchandise from or to the South. The high price of silver has caused great inconvenience, in the retail trade, and meetings of the retail merchants have been held to take into consideration plans to remedy the evil. They were in favor of issuing try, and one of the most rampant ultra Abolition | checks, commonly called shinplasters, but it was

add the premium to the silver given or taken, 70 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for and this seems to work well; for instance, if a a specified time, and or leved out before the expiration buyer pays fitty cents in silver it is called fiftyof the time specified, will be charged the regular rates The demand for exchange has been quite mod-

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

10 prem. TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of The exhibit of the leading Western banks, family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of made up to the 1st inst., show that these institutions are in a very safe cond tion; that, instead the Old World for the past century. Although this article of a general expansion, they have been contractvery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pintbottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes 'a furing in many cases, and in none has the expansion been large, and contraction is now the rule. sh the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every The Treasury notes are now being paid out freeady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any ug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any The fear that England and France will recoghysician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, asands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. nize the Southern Confederacy and thereby bring ent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address.
DR. J. C. DEVERAUX, on a war with this country, is now, since the reverses at Richmond, pretty generally entertained, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut uly22-d&w'61 and many think that there is great danger of this.

cy in this matter, instead of passion. Of this all may rest assured, and as soon as they suppose their interests will be promoted by it they will interfere, but not till then. Both countries know FRUIT CANS very well that a recognition of the so called Southern Confederacy will not bring them any nearer to getting a supply of cotton, but the reverse; and more than this, that a war with this country T. REE HUNDRED DOZEN, would place the cotton supply still further from their grasp-that the aristocrats of England are

can be no doubt, but this is the offshoot of pride. The prompting of policy is quite another thing. So far as heard from, the wheat crop is very good, and the quantity and quality of the crop far above the average. The oat crop is a failure, partly owing to the late spring, but chiefly to rust, which has destroyed it in various sections.

this State prohibiting this. At present dealers

erate, but the supply being light, the market has ruled steady. The following were the closing

quotations last evening, for exchange, coin and

ly by bankers, ceasing to be a select currency.

Both England and France will be guided by poli-

five cents, and vice rerse.

New York 18@14dis.

Silver. 8 prem.

Dem und Notes 616 prem.

demand notes:

the market dull and heavy. Inspectors' stand-A lot of 80 brls fancy brands, made from new wheat sold at \$4 25.

from Spain two years ago. Corn declined to 32c, and is dull. Oats decli ned to 34c. We may look for an advance in this article as soon as the failure of the crop becomes generally known. Rye declined to 45c, and is dull. Distillers buying grain now sparingly.

A very erroneous impression went out through the country last week to the effect that the tax law, by virtue of an amendatory act, would go into effect on the 21st inst. It proves to be that the act authorizing the appointment of assessors was not to go into effect until after the 21st inst instead of after the bill was signed by the Presi dent. It is somewhat singular that more correct information could not be obtained of the change: even parties in Washington were deceived by it. and distillers and manufacturers have been busy all the week removing their goods from the fac

Whisky remained at 28c all the week, with an active demand at times, the market closing rather

kinds of foreign goods seems inevitable.

sold sparingly. In the provision market, with the exception of lard and hams, there is nothing doing, and prices remain nominal. Lard advanced to Sc. There is a good demand for sugar cured hams at 3 to 816c. Mess pork advanced 50c per brl in New York during the week, closing at \$11. This is

in consequence of the advance in gold. as manufacturers have been buying freely.

Disturbance at Detroit. A special dispatch to the Chicago Times dated

Detroit July 15, says:

A great meeting of citizens was held to-night in front of the City Hall, to respond to the President's call for troops. Mayor Duncan presided. Patriotic resolutions were addpted, proffering

appearance of E. B. Ward, a notorious Abolitionist, among the Vice Presidents. He was one of those who said, or, receipt of the news of the late battles before Richmond, that he hoped to hear of McCiellan's death, and patriotic citizens were much incensed against him. He was hooted and howled at, and, when the meeting broke up, a large crowd pursued him across the street, and he was obliged to take refuge in the Russell House from the mob, whence he escaped through the back entrance.

Ward, but other leading Abolitionists.

The calm and dignified letter of the young General in relation to the proceedings of sundry interlopers about the White House, puts them to shame. We remarked some time since on the manner in which Senators and others behaved in the camps to which they were admitted. It appears that they even seduced a high medical officer into disrespectful treatment of his superior. Under a storm of persecution, such as no man has hitherto experienced in this country, the Ganeral has maintained a noble silence, replying only to the official inquiries of the government and then in clear and intelligible phrases that speak to the heart of the nation. No man can imagine what immense labor General McClell n h s undergone within the past few weeks, and how thoroughly and perseveringly he has worked. An artillery officer related to us an incident illustrating this somewhat. On a dismal rainy evening when some trenches were to be thrown up. the parrator was directing his men and laving out the work, when he saw an officer on horseback, attended by a single orderly ride up and dismount. He was not recognized until he approached with a hasty "good evening, gentlemen," when they knew the Commanding General. He remained a half hour, walking up and down, making brief suggestions, then rode swiftly away. At nine o'clock, our informant being absent at the mo ment, was informed that the General had been there again. At one o'clock he re-appeared. Another officer of the same regiment reported that at 3 o'clock, A. M., the Commanding General, with one orderly, visited the works he was engaged on, three miles from those first named. Both points were eight miles from headquarters, where it was known that the General transacted business from time to time through the night. and where he breakfasted next morning. This we are assured is his constant habit. No

fighting, near Harrison's Bar, when he was standing where the enemy's shells were falling rapidly and numbers of the wounded and dead lay around, in the midst of the battle, a thundering cheer went through the ranks as Gen. McClellan rode down among them. The wildest excitement pervaded the regiments and cheer on cheer was given. The officer said that the wounded men who lay around waved their hands, and one man, who was terribly shattered, caught his cap, was ed it over his head and cheered feebly but joyously. Our informant saw that man die within ten min utes after the young General had gone by. Such affection no common man can win, and it is proper to add that Gen. McClellan wins it by no show, nor pretension, nor by any political or other prestige, but solely as a brave and noble soldier, whom the army confide in as one who will do his duty though the heavens fall .- N. Y.

Special Notice.

FRUIT CANS, &C.

in favor of humbling the United States, there At No. 21 West Washington St.

The grass crop is very large. The wheat crop is generally cut. The demand for flour has been very light, and ards of superfine can be bought at \$3 70a3 80, and of extra at \$3 90a4 00; fancy, \$4 10a4 50.

Wheat has been a good deal unsettled. There has been a good deal of new received, and sold, at 75a80c., the range for red, and 85a90c for white, on the spot. It is chiefly taken for export. Prices of old are about the same as new. The new wheat now arriving is of a most superior quality; we never saw any to excel it in this respect. A sample of white is now before us, from Favette county, Kentucky. It weighs six. ty six pounds per bushel, and the berry is of an unusual size. It was raised from seed imported

In groceries there has been quite a buoyant feeling and prices of all advanced-sugar le and coffee 1 1/6c per lb., and molasses 2c per gallon. Spices are all higher-pepper 22a23c, pimento 18a20, cassia 40a42c and nutmeg 80a90c. The tariff and high price of gold have led to this, and the end is not yet, as a further advance in all

Dry goods of all kinds are advancing and are

Beet cattle declined 25c, and are dull. Sheep scarce and rather bigher. Hogs unchanged and firm. The butchers are now slaughtering freely and trying out the whole carcasses for the lard,

all ail aid possible in men and money.

The proceedings were much disturbed by the

Much excitement existed, not only against

McClellan. wonder the army are enthusiastic admirers of

The same officer told us that on the last day's

PIANO-FORTES.

ALL WHO WISH TO GET ELEGANT Rosewood Prapos, superior tone and fluish, 1 1 1 1 are invited to examine the Pianos of Chas.
M Stieff, of Baltimore, now on exhibition at Mr. Suffern's Music Rooms, in the Ætna Building. Rooms open from 7 A. M. till 9 /2 P. M. J. WILLIAM SUFFERN.

WILL be in great demand. They can be purchased at very low rates from a stock of

Quarts and Half Gallons,

Have also received a large stock of Strap Hinges, Horse Muzzles, Belting and Packing Rope, Table and Pocket Cutlery, ogether with a large stock of Hardware for Farmers, Builders, Mechanics, Machinists, and Railroads. J. H. VAJEN.

OTICE is hereby given that the Common Council will meet as a Board of Equalization at the Coun-Chamber in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday evening, July 30, 1862, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to hear com-

plaints and equalize the assessment for 1862.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

AUCTION SALE. BY WM. Y. WILEY,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

JOHN G. WATERS,

Peremptory Sale of FIFTY CITY LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

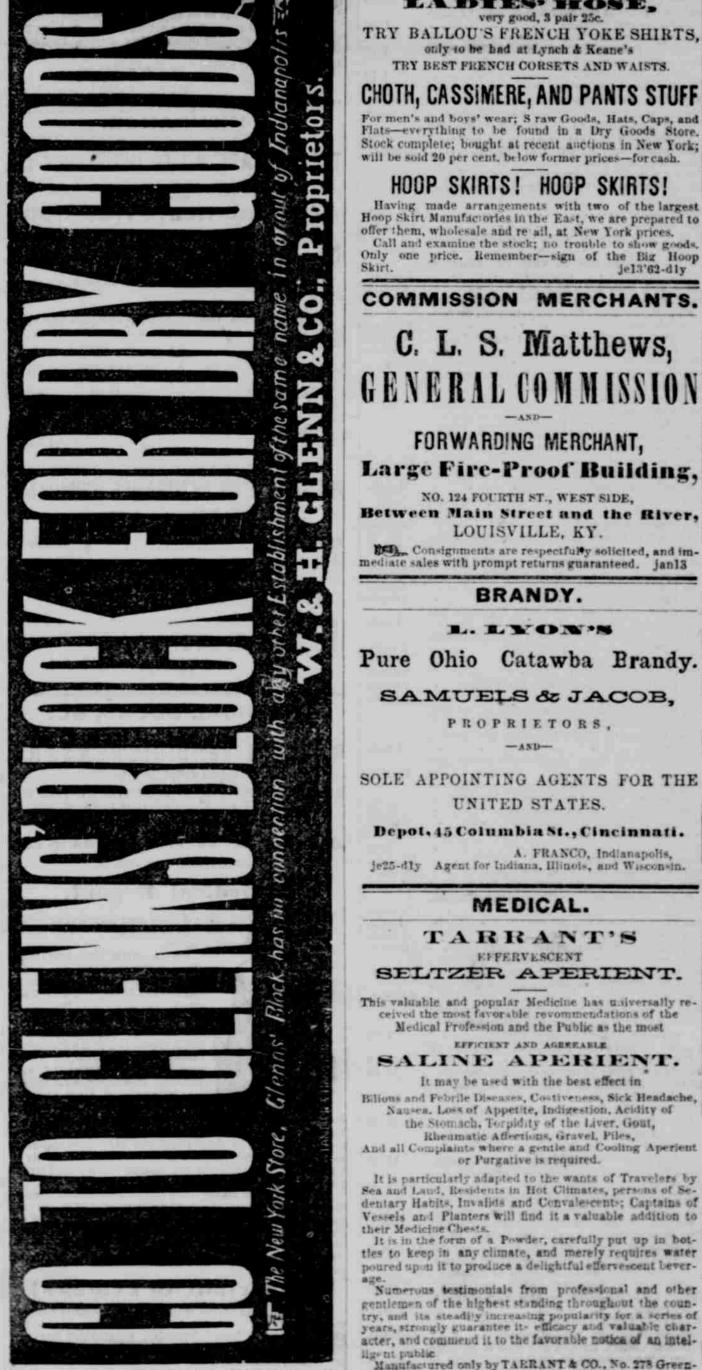
On the most liberal terms. On Monday, July 21st,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. THIHESE Lots are situated six squares northwest of the Governor's Circle, north and west of Black-Addition, fronting on North, Douglass, Elake, Eln. and Centre streets, in out-lot No. 159, and in a section

the city that is rapidly improving. The grounds are

high and dry and overlooking the city, and are very Desirable for Private Residences, And the terms upon which they are to be sold are such that any one can buy who will save a triffe a day. PLATS of the premises and full particulars can be had at Wiley's Real Estate Agency on Washington street. TERMS OF SALE. -\$10 cash at the time of sale, and \$10 a month, with interest, until paid WM. Y. WILEY,

Real Estato Agent. DRY COODS.



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